

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

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OF THE

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THACKERAY'S OLD GOLD PEN.

Since he my faithful service did engage
To follow him through his queer pilgrimage,
I've drawn and written many a line and page.

Caricatures I scribbled here, and rhymes,
And dinner-cards, and picture pantomimes,
And merry little children's books at times.

I've writ the foolish fancy of his brain;
The aimless jest that, striking, hath caused pain;
The idle word that he'd wish back again.

I've helped him pen many a line for bread;
To joke, with sorrow aching in his head;
And make your laughter when his own heart bled.

Feasts that were ate a thousand days ago,
Bidding to wine that long has ceased to flow,
Gay meetings with good fellows long laid low;

Summons to bridal, banquet, burial, ball,
Tradesman's polite reminders of his small
Account due Christmas last—I've answered all.

Poor Diddler's tenth petition for a half-
Guinea; Miss Bunyan's for an autograph;
So I refuse, accept, lament or laugh.

Condole, congratulate, invite, praise, scoff,
Day after day still dipping in my trough,
And scribbling pages after pages off.

Nor pass the words as idle phrases by;
Stranger! I never writ a battery,
Nor signed the page that register'd a lie.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT IN THE SIEGE

OF CHARLESTON.—The Yankees, from

time to time, throw a shell into the

city, and nobody seems to mind it.

But misfortune willed that yesterday

a shell should throw the entire com-

munity into mourning. Miss Anna

Pickens, daughter of our former Gov-

ernor, never consented to leave the city.

Despite the representations of Gen.

Beauregard, she remained, braving

shells and Greek fire, tending the

wounded and cheering all with her

presence. Among the wounded officers

under her ministering care was Andrew

de Rochelle, a descendant of one of the

noblest Huguenot families of this city.

This young man was full of the live-

liest gratitude for his fair nurse;

gratitude gave birth to a more tender

sentiment; his suit was listened to;

Governor Pickens gave his consent,

and the marriage was fixed for yester-

day, the 23d of April.

Lieut. de Rochelle was on duty at

Fort Sumter in the morning, and it

was determined that the ceremony

should take place at the residence of

General Bonham, in the evening, at 7

o'clock. At the moment when the

Episcopal clergyman was asking the

bride if she was ready, a shell fell

upon the roof of the building, pen-

etrated to the room where the company

were assembled, burst and wounded

nine persons, and among the rest, Miss

Anna Pickens. We cannot describe

the scene that followed. Order was

at last re-established, and the wounded

were removed, all except the bride,

who lay motionless upon the carpet.

Her betrothed, kneeling and bending

over her, was weeping bitterly and

trying to staunch the blood that welled

from a terrible wound under her left

breast. A surgeon came and declared

that Miss Pickens had not longer than

two hours to live. We will not paint

the general despair.

When the wounded girl recovered

her consciousness she asked to know

her fate, and when they hesitated to

tell her—"Andrew," she said, "I beg

you to tell me the truth. If I must die I can die worthy of you?" The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rending than to see the

agony of this brave girl, struggling in the embrace of death, and against a terrible mortal pang. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieut. de Rochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us." The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery.

Lying upon the sofa, her dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieut. de Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say "Yes," her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near.

The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterwards and all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Lieut. de Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure that he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive for hating them and his own existence.

Our entire community share the grief that afflicts the family of Governor Pickens. The obsequies of Miss Anna will occur to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Governor Pickens and Lieut. de Rochelle will be chief mourners. Our ex-Governor desires that there shall be no military parade. The funeral cortege will be composed of all our ladies, all our magistrates, all our Generals, and the wounded soldiers, many of whom owe their lives to the devotion of deceased. Never has woman been followed to the grave by so many regrets; never has one left sadder remembrances in the hearts of Charlestonians.—*Charleston Mercury*, April 24th.

UNCLE NATHANIEL'S ADVICE.—I understand, friend E., that thee is intending to get a good education; but I advise thee, as a friend, to let learning alone. It is a dangerous thing; it most always leads to trouble. I once knew a man who kept studying, and studying, till he knew all about the tides and the 'clipses. He kept searching into the mysteries of Nature and Providence, till, finally, he was struck blind; and never saw again. This was a judgement of God. For He has revealed in the Bible all that is necessary for man to know.

I knew another man that studied till, at length, he made a league with the Devil, who larned him to tell how high a tree was without going near it. Finally he became crazy. We had no proof that he ever repented; and I fear he is now in the place of the wicked. Another man of learning forged a note, and was put in State's prison. So thee had better be contented to continue hoeing corn and potatoes, as thee is now doing, and let learning alone.

The most direct method of determining horse power: Stand behind him and tickle his hind legs with a briar.

A DRAKIN'S PRIZE FIGHT.—Our readers will remember Frank Tensot, who figured in a prize fight at Sandwich a few years ago. We announced not long since that a fight had been arranged for \$2,500 between Tensot and Joseph Cibloni, of Philadelphia. Tensot is a Frenchman, and has for some time resided in this State. His weight is 154 pounds. Cibloni is an Italian, weight 190 pounds. He has figured in numerous fights, having left nine of his antagonists dead on the field. The fight came off, as arranged, on the 1st day of May, at Oporto, a little town near the Grand Trunk road, about 500 miles from this city. The day was snowy and unpleasant, but a large number assembled to witness the fight, which lasted altogether nine hours, fifty-six rounds being fought. Both men were knocked down and blood drawn on each on the first round. It was fought with the greatest spirit and determination throughout, one or the other being knocked down on each round. On the last round, as the ground was slippery and snowy, Tensot's foot slipped, and he came down upon his knees. Cibloni immediately caught him around the neck and choked him. Tensot, by a desperate effort, raised himself, and hurled Cibloni upon his back, placed his knee upon Cibloni's breast, crushing it completely, and struck him five blows in the face, battering it to one bleeding and shapeless mass. Cibloni expired without a struggle or groan. Tensot is now lying in a hopeless condition, having been given up by his physician. It was one of the most desperate fights on record.—*Detroit Free Press*, May 11.

CAN'T SEE IT.—A letter from a rebel woman to her husband in Price's army, which has got into other hands than those for which it was intended, contains the following very natural doubt as to the working of Providence in Arkansas: "Parson Nolan is our ser-

cut rider now. He says that God has planely promised to be on our side and drive the accursed Yankees from off our soil. Parson Nolan is a splendid preacher, but it don't look to me as if God was driven the Yanks any too much outen Arkansas just now."

A Paris letter says that a gentleman called lately on a well known Legitimist of the Fauborg, who is badly distinguished for his wealth and avarice, and asked for a subscription to the *querle* for the Duke de Chambord.

"My friend," replied *l'autre*, "I have no money, but I would give my blood for the Prince."

"You mistake, Duke," was the reply; "the Prince does not want to make a black pudding."

A MAN'S STOMACH FULL OF SHIRT!—A man who was shot recently in Grass Valley, California, is now said to be spitting out pieces of his shirt which were carried into his stomach by the bullet which hit him. Such a circumstance in San Francisco would cause an "excitement."

The Spahis, for some time in the service of Louis Napoleon, are to be sent back to their native deserts, with the exception of 50, who have volunteered into the body-guard, and will remain behind.

The coon that wears a silk coat. The co-coon.

The Legal Tender Movement

We do not need to be told at this day that there is no cause so poor, but that a plausible, though sophistical argument may be made in its defense. Hence, we are not surprised when certain papers undertake to prove by solemn argument, that the course of the old State and the few Territories which refuse to recognize the Government money as currency, is an eminently proper and patriotic mode of procedure; but it would be signifying such a plea altogether too much, did we attempt to argue the matter seriously; since every man's instinct tells him that the direct reverse is the case; and the train of reasoning employed by the opponents of the legal tenders is but the flimsiest sort of special quibbling calculated to impose on none but the most ignorant, and to please none but those who are making fortunes by the speculations now rife in the misfortunes of our country.

Overriding, however, all the chicanery and wickiery employed on the opposite side, we see with pleasure a public sentiment growing up in Nevada and elsewhere, which must in the long run carry the day, and which is destined to establish the money of our Government as the currency of the entire country, when facts will show to those who have heretofore been deceived by the specious reasoning of stupidity and semi-disloyalty on which side was the truth, and where the justice and right in the question, while it remained a question at issue. All the papers of Nevada and a number of our California exchanges contain from day to day articles on the subject which show already that the movement in favor of Government (for we cannot consider it otherwise,) is daily gaining adherents, and it is palpable that the contemplated change must soon take place in Nevada, and will soon thereafter be introduced into California; a change for the better which the evident loyalty of the State and Territory both owe the Nation to put themselves right in the record of history, and which we hail with pleasure as one among the many harbingers of the downfall of rebellion, the return of peace and the renewal of the fulness of blessings with which the inhabitants of our formerly happy country have always been favored.

We have refrained from arguing this question for the reason stated above, but it will be evident where the truth lies from a parallel case. Suppose an individual in a certain community—of ample means, sees that they are not for the time being, come-at-able, wishes to raise a certain sum of money for a specific purpose, and with this object, puts his note or notes on the market. Are those, who having means themselves and insisting that the notes are perfectly good, yet, refuse to take them—decry them as an investment and throw all the obstacles possible in the way of the negotiation of the loan, to be considered the friends of the drawer of the note? Nobody will answer in the affirmative, and yet Government in this case occupies the position of the drawer, and the people of California and Nevada that of the nominal friends—but real enemies, who would thus depreciate the credit of the Promise of the United States! *Verbum sapienti.*

RUSH VALLEY.—The mines in this valley are now being actively worked; and the duplicate assays made at San Francisco, of rock which had been already assayed here, confirm the previous assays, and render assurance doubly sure as regards the permanent nature and intrinsic value of the claims which have been taken up and recorded. It will be borne in mind that at a late meeting the District (West Mountain) was divided so as to form a separate one—called the Rush Valley Mining District.

NOTHING BY TELEGRAPH.—The lines being still down East of Laramie, and the break a considerable one—as the operators assure us—we have nothing by Telegraph, and are unable to state with anything like accuracy, when news may be expected. It is anxiously looked for by Union men, and we do not doubt will be of the right kind when received.

MARKET.—The stores in town are beginning to get in their supplies of goods for the season, and trains laden with goods for this market are arriving and others expected daily. It was high time, for we were already out of sugar, candles, coffee; and the impatient cockney inquiry, "how are you off for soap?" would soon have lost its taunting character but for the renewal of our supplies.

TRAVEL.—The stages from both East and West continue to arrive crowded with passengers, and the same holds good of the Bannack Express Co. and U. S. Mail North. Travel was never so brisk on all these routes as at present, and the indications are that Salt Lake City and the Territory generally are coming in for their share in the benefits therefrom accruing.

A Greathouse for our Grateful Respect

A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated April 7th, says:

On the 26th ult., Clayton marched from Pine Bluff with five hundred infantry, six hundred cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, in the direction of the rebels' fortified camps at Monticello, where there was known to be about four thousand men, under Colonel Dockerey. Arriving at Mount Elba, a little place on the Saline River, leaving five hundred infantry and their artillery to guard their crossing, he advanced with the cavalry southward to a point at which the roads leading from Camden, Monticello, and Long View (the latter place forty miles south) converge, throwing out scouts in either direction, and sent Lieut. Greathouse, an officer already known for his daring and intrepidity, as low down as Long View, thus placing himself between Price's army at the Camden and Dockerey's at Monticello. Greathouse, with between twenty and thirty men, marched rapidly to Long View, and, on arriving there, discovered a large forage train crossing the river on a pontoon bridge, guarded by a brigade of rebel soldiers. And here took place one of the boldest specimens of strategic coolness and audacity we ever read of in the history of this or any other war.

Greathouse, perceiving that he was not taken for an enemy, (the rebels supposing him to belong to Shelby's command, on account of the similarity of the uniform,) at once assumed the air of a friend they took him to be, and also the command. Riding up to the bridge with his little force, and stationing his men at each side thereof with due instructions, he called out in the most commanding tone to "hurry over the train!" Each relief as he got over was disarmed, and told that a loud word from him would cause him to be instantly shot; and thus were marched over the bridge three hundred men, whose guns were, as fast as they arrived, "chucked" into the river, and the men themselves were made prisoners of war, and all this without the firing of a gun or loss of a man. It is presumed that Greathouse could have been taking prisoners till this time, but when he had got as many animals and men as he could manage, he burned the bridge and the wagons, and by an unparalleled march, rejoined Clayton in safety, having accomplished his brilliant success and a distance of 80 miles in twenty-four hours. We leave this feat of the gallant Greathouse, with the simple remark that we do not believe the equal of it, for coolness, courage and tact, can be found in the history of the war; and thus believing, it is respectfully submitted that he deserves prompt recognition at the hands of the Secretary of War.—*American Flag*, June 7th.

PICTURES.—A room with pictures in it and a room without pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than bleak walls with nothing on them, for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even in reading, on looking up not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes, where the fancy for a moment revels refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a relief to the imprisoned thought; they are books, they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.—*Downing*.

The regimental coffin maker of a Federal corps was asked whom he was making for, and mentioned the intended. "Why, he is not dead, man!" said the querist.

"Don't you trouble yourself," replied the other; "Dr. Coe told us to make his coffin, and I guess he knows what he gave him."

The preacher was thought master of his art who told his congregation that they were the "chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation."

The Loyalist Festival in New Orleans

We extract from the *Boston Journal* the following account of a grand National Concert and Festival, held at New Orleans, La., on the 4th of March, 1864, to glorify the election and inauguration of Governor Hahn. It is believed that no concert was ever held in the United States more eminently deserving the epithet of National, and the circumstances in honor of which it was gotten up give it extraordinary interest to the people of our whole country:

The ceremonies took place on Lafayette Square, and for a week previous to the 4th, an immense amphitheater for the chorus and band was in course of construction. Hundreds of mechanics were employed day and night in erecting this structure.

The artillery, fifty pieces, selected by Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, were placed in position at the rear of the amphitheater, and a corps of telegraph employees, under the supervision of Capt. Chas. S. Bulkley, connected the guns by means of wires with an electric battery and a finger-board upon the music stand; a suggestion of Mr. Gilmore's.

The morning of the day opened clear and beautiful, and at the early hour of eight o'clock the streets were thronged with people. The various schools began to arrive, and it seemed as if the stream would never end. The great amphitheater, which the architect had pronounced capable of seating the chorus of 10,000, was already filled, and the cry was "still they come." Accommodation, however, was provided for all, and at 10 o'clock all were in place. The martial strains of an approaching military band announced that the procession, including Gov. Hahn, Gen. Banks, and all other entitled and invited guests was on the way from City Hall to the stand upon the square.

As soon as all were seated, a fervent prayer, asking the blessing of Almighty God, was offered by the Rev. Mr. Chubbuck, and at the close of the prayer all eyes were turned toward the musical picture. Posts about ten feet high and eight feet apart, were towering above the rear of the uppermost seats of the amphitheatre, and from those posts, ropes covered with evergreens, streamers, flags, and decorations of every description, gracefully drooping, were attached to the great flag-staff in the centre, thus forming almost a canopy over the beautiful scene of juvenile humanity beneath.

The great orchestra, composed of all the military bands in the Department of the Gulf, and all the available resident musicians of New Orleans combined, were seated upon a huge platform at the base of the amphitheatre. Small drummers innumerable and several rows of bass drummers were posted to the right and left of the band, and forty time beaters, with sledge hammers, stood ready to play their part in the anvil chorus. The performer who was to operate upon the fifty cannon was seated at his finger board upon the music stand, and three regiments of infantry, the 1st U. S. Regulars, the 11th Wisconsin, and the 30th Mass., were drawn up in line ready to add the music of their rifles in some of the pieces to be performed.

In the centre of all, upon a raised platform about four feet above the heads of the musicians, stood the conductor, Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston. Well might he feel proud of the magnificent spectacle of which he was the sole originator and leading spirit.

The moment had arrived when his ability to conduct the greatest affair of the kind that had ever taken place upon this or any other continent, was to be put to the test. The order was now given to the chorus to close all

sunshades, giving a clear view to the conductor of all who were to be governed by his baton, and the concert commenced with "Hail Columbia," performed in the following manner: 1st time, full band and drum corps; 2d time, full band and grand chorus; 3d time, full band, grand chorus, rolling of bass drums, and a chime of all the city bells; 4th and last time, full band and drum corps, grand chorus, all the city bells in chime, and an accompaniment of fifty pieces of artillery.

It is impossible to describe the effect produced by the grand and majestic manner in which this anthem was produced. The very opening by the band and drum corps alone was so grand and massive, so much more powerful than we had ever heard it before, that it was really inspiring; but when the grand chorus arose, and those ten thousand voices rang out so clear over the rich harmony of the band—the effect was sublime. In this verse the drums were all silent, but in the next in addition to the full band and grand chorus, a chime of all the city bells rung by electricity, was introduced, and also a roll of bass drums, producing the effect of a deep and tremendous pedal bass. The last verse was now commenced with the full power of all the musical material—the orchestra, drums, chorus, chimes, and artillery accompaniment of fifty guns! O, it was grand! The scene that followed beggars description. The audience were almost frantic. One prolonged roar arose from the multitude, and the great chorus joined in the ovation with an enthusiasm which none but those who were witnesses can ever conceive.

As soon as order was restored, the oath of office was administered to Governor Hahn and to the other State officers, followed by the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," which was performed in about the same manner as "Hail Columbia." The very atmosphere seemed to be impregnated with the spirit of the song. O, it was glorious to hear those ten thousand voices proclaiming to the world in such uplifting tone,

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
The ring of that national chorus was heard and felt at every fireside in New Orleans, and if the secret heart of any there lurks a single doubt as to the final success of our cause, the scene that was here witnessed should dispel it forever.

Governor Hahn delivered his inaugural. It embraced the true doctrine, and represented the voice and principles of nearly twenty thousand of the noble sons of Louisiana. The "Anvil Chorus" was now performed in the most magnificent style—almost loud enough to be heard in Paris by Verdi himself. Cheer upon cheer followed the performance, and many have suffered severely since then with "Anvil Chorus" on the brain.

Gen. Banks was now introduced, and delivered one of his most masterly, patriotic, and eloquent addresses. The audience were fairly riveted to him from beginning to end, and he was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause.

The music of "Our Flag is there," was next in order, and under the influence of the manner in which it was performed, we felt inclined to climb up the flag-staff and nail the Star-spangled Banner to the mast-head.

A prayer was next offered by Rev. Mr. Horton, and the most effective piece of the day—a battle piece—came after. It commenced with a march, introducing the "Red, White and Blue," while the shrill sounds of "Yankee Doodle," upon fifes and drums, was heard in the distance. Still nearer it came, until a gun, as if from the enemy, checked its approach. The

long roll was instantly taken up by all the drummers. Scores of trumpeters were sounding the various battle-calls. Bass drums were rumbling, and bombardones were grumbling. The infantry had already become hotly engaged, one regiment firing by file, and keeping up a constant roll of musketry,—another by companies,—and a third by wing. The artillery were playing havoc all around, and in Gilmore's own words all that he seemed to want was a few shocks of earthquake to make the thing almost infernal.

During this exciting and animating scene, some faces grew pale. Ladies were fainting, children were screeching, while others were rushing to and fro, asserting that it was a Yankee plot to murder innocent people. The battle was still fiercely raging, when the signal was given for a charge. That yell, so familiar to those engaged, was given with a will, and the inspiring strains of the 'Marseillaise Hymn,' announced that the day was ours. Three tremendous cheers from the troops and the audience gave welcome to the "Marseillaise," at the close of which instead of ending it as usual, the band finished with one of the most frightful and inharmonious chords that could be produced. The battle commenced again with renewed fury, and sheepskin and brass horns were used with all the might of the performers. The man at the electric finger-board kept the whole artillery line in motion. Again that fierce yell was heard, and the final struggle was over. The disturbance in the orchestra was settled by a spirited performance of Yankee Doodle, growing louder and faster, until the entire audience were in motion with the movement, the artillery and infantry came in with a rapid discharge of their pieces, and the battle scene concluded with cheer upon cheer.

Benediction was now offered by Rev. Mr. Chubbuck, and the ceremonies closed, with the anthem, "America," performed in the same style as the previous pieces, some new feature being introduced in each verse to give it color and effect. The audience, for whom 30,000 programmes had been printed, were invited to join in the last verse. The chorus was grand, grander, grandest of all that had preceded it, and the infantry and artillery joined in firing at will. The effect of the closing lines,

Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy night,
Great God, our King!

in which the entire audience joined, made an impression upon all that will gladden our hearts forever.

It was a great day for our cause, for Louisiana, for Gov. Hahn, for Gen. Banks, and last, though not least, for P. S. Gilmore, who conceived the idea, and labored incessantly for weeks, overcoming all obstacles, until the grand result was accomplished.

A Sag Harbor (L. I.) paper says that a sufficient quantity of onion-seed has been planted about that village alone to produce 700,000 bushels of that useful esculent.

It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure water, than it is that his drink should be.

Dick Jumper thinks his master, the spirit merchant, must be a very righteous man, for he baptizes all his liquor casks freely.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

Keep your temper in disputes. The cool hammer fashions the red hot iron to any shape needed.

Mr. LOVEJOY ON THE PRESIDENT.—The *Liberator* publishes a letter received by Mr. Garrison from the late Owen Lovejoy, written Feb. 22, which begins as follows: "I write you, although ill health compels me to do it by the hand of another, to express to you my gratification at the position you have taken in reference to Mr. Lincoln. I am satisfied, as the old theologists used to say in regard to the world, that if he is not the best conceivable President, he is the best possible. I have known something of the facts inside during his administration, and I know that he has been just as radical as any of his Cabinet. And although he does not do everything that you or I would like, the question recurs, whether it is likely we can elect a man who would. It is evident that the great mass of Unionists prefer him for re-election; and it seems to me certain that the providence of God, during another term, will grind slavery to powder. I believe now that the President is up with the average of the House."

A DISPATCH AS IS A DISPATCH.—The following dispatch was received at Washington, May 13th, from General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Potomac, it having important information from the front as late as noon of May 13th.—*Virg. (Na.) Union*, June 10th.

"We have made a 'ten strike' today. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over four thousand prisoners, and twenty-five guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting, and has been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. Our losses are heavy—can't say how many. If Augur's forces were here now we could finish them to-day. Hancock captured Gen. Ned Johnson and two other Generals, besides lots of lower grades. The old Republic is firm. Bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and a hero in war, but all our Generals are gallant; and as to our men, the world never had better.

Yours in haste, INGALLS.

If you are insulted on a gentleman's house, let the first thing you open be not your mouth, but the door.

\$100 BOUNTY!! RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Reg't at the

U. S. SUBSISTENCE STOREHOUSE,
SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance. The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged. Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment. For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Main Street, Salt Lake City to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,
Recruiting Officer.

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, ROBERT HEREFORD,
CLEAVELAND & HEREFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.
DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgements etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.
OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Amel. Gillette, Wm. Gillette, Salt Lake City. Cyrus F. Gillette, Banquet City, Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

REV. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency

sold on

New York

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Atchinson, Kansas.

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my21f

AUSTIN M. CLARK, Jno. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST

TRAFFIC AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;

Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

ap1f

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

ap1p6n

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he is confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building east of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.

ap2f-p2m

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing

Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing is a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany this period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,

415 and 418 Front Street,

San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Come if you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,

San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, swell and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,

415 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco,

Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation,

Fever, and all Biliary Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOTT & Co., Proprietors,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them!

REDINGTON & Co.,

415 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco,

Sole Agents.

An Unpleasant Incident.
A few months since, a son of Erin called, about eight o'clock one evening, at a country inn in the western part of Pennsylvania, and demanded lodgings for the night.

It was evident from his appearance and actions that he and liquor had been jolly good companions throughout the day. The landlord was a lazy, good-natured soul, and had imbibed rather freely that day himself.

"If I give you a light, and tell you where the room is, can you find the place?" said the landlord.

"Och, and its meself that can do that most illigantly. Just show me the way, an' I'll find it as aisy as you please," rejoined the Irishman.

The directions were given him, and also a candle. He was directed to go to a room on the second floor of the house. By the time he had reached the top of the stairs his light had become extinguished, and he had forgotten in what direction he was to go. Seeing rays of light issue from a room, the door of which stood lightly ajar, he reconnoitered the inside of the room, and found it to contain a bed in which lay a man, and a stand with a small lighted lamp upon it.

Feeling disinclined to make any further search for the room to which he had been directed, he divested himself of his clothing and quietly crept into bed.

He had been in but a few moments when a young lady and gentleman entered the room. The Irishman eyed them closely. They seated themselves on the chair in close proximity to each other, and after chatting for a short time, the young man threw his arms around her waist in a very couisly manner, and imprinted a kiss upon her tempting lips. The scene amused the Irishman vastly, and being free from selfishness, he concluded that his sleeping companion should be a participant in the enjoyment of the scene, and nudged him, but without causing him to stir. He put his hand upon him, and found that he was tightly locked in the embrace of death. Simultaneously with this discovery, he bounded out of bed, exclaiming:

"Murther! murther! Howly Saints of Hiven protiect me!"

He had scarcely touched the floor with his feet before the young lady and gentleman were making rapid strides toward the stairway, terror being depicted on their countenances.

They had just reached the top of the stairs, when the Irishman came dashing along as though the fiends of Erebus were close at his heels, intent on making him their prey, and the whole three went tumbling down the stairs, and it is hard to determine which of the three reached the foot of the stairs first.

The landlord stood aghast as the Irishman rushed into the bar-room, with nothing between him and nudity but a garment vulgarly called a shirt, the hair on his head standing upon end, his eyeballs ready to start from their sockets, and he gasping for breath.

It was a sight which would have made a man laugh who had worn a vinegar face from the day of his birth. Nothing could induce him to seek a bed that night again.

When the young lady and gentleman found that it was not the corpse who had so unceremoniously bounded from the bed, they returned to the room (they being the watchers for the night,) and doubtless commenced their courting at the point where it was so suddenly broken off.

Thomas Buchanan Read has returned to Philadelphia, and will resume his profession as a painter, without neglecting his vocation as a poet.

Jefferson Davis and his Congress.
—It is scarcely possible to conceive a greater contrast than is presented between the Message of Jefferson Davis to his second Congress, and those exultant addresses in which he was wont formerly to present his case before the world. Of the present document, three-fourths are taken up in fretful lamentation—first, over the devastation caused by the southward march of the Northern army, and next, over the hostility of foreign Powers towards the rebel cause. When Davis last spoke, he insinuated a difference in the treatment he received at the hands of France and England respectively. Now, however, no such distinction is made; and "foreign Governments," without any exception, come in for his bitterest maledictions. Nay, more, although he thinks it may be possible hereafter to extend forgiveness to some of his foreign enemies, there are cases which will demand redress when the independence of the South shall have been established. There is a melancholy madness about these assumptions which almost overtops the villainy in which they have their origin.

As to domestic concerns, he has only a few suggestions to offer. His currency has been reduced to \$330,000,000; but further legislation is needed to sustain it. Of his army he speaks in terms sufficiently indistinct to mean anything. But he seems to set great store by his reserves; and he winds up with allusions to the recent rebel successes in Louisiana and North Carolina.

A HUMEROUS DRIVER.—A veritable Jehu, who drives one of the stages in New York city, of the line that runs up to High Bridge, perpetrated a dry joke the other day. A middle aged female passenger requested to be left at Forty-ninth street, and so, when Forty-ninth street was reached, Jehu reined in his horses and stopped. The old lady got out, and staring wildly up at the driver's perch, exclaimed: "Well, now, I should like to know why in the name of goodness you have carried me a mile beyond where I wanted to stop?" "You told me, madam, to leave you at Forty-ninth street." "Well, I meant Twenty-ninth street; any way, you might know where I live, for I ride up here every week in your busses."

"Madam," said Jehu, with Napoleonic composure, "I've druv stage on this line about ten years or less, and I never yet missed leaving a passenger where he or she directed me to leave him or her; and, madam, if you don't know where you live, you had better move!"

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
308 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap21f

NEW.
We are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. ar26f

C. OLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my71f

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.
This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.
Patronage Solicited.
my14plm W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-11 PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice.
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my84f

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and NEAREST road to any of the above places.
ap23,3m MEER & GIBSON, Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
TO
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.
Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.
E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.
apr27-11 L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

By-Laws of the Meadow Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District—held at the Warm Spring—at the head of the aforesaid valley, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandemark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 1ST. This District shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due north thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles to the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2D. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuable therein contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for discovery.

ARTICLE 3D. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

ARTICLE 6TH. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 7TH. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

ARTICLE 8TH. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE 9TH. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 10TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11TH. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12TH. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 13TH. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

ARTICLE 14TH. An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 15TH. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16TH. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

ARTICLE 17TH. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1864.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.